FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Firm of ISHAM BLAKE & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ISHAM BLAKE, Sen'r.
THOMAS C. BLAKE.

August 1, 1835. 48 4f

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership under the Firm of **BLAKE & STEEL**, will carry on the Mercantile business in future, at the old stand of I. Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries, &c.

of a good quality.—And hope by attention to business, and exertions to please those who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage. The old friends and customers of I. Blake & Son, are solicited to favor the new Firm with their custom.

THOMAS C. BLAKE
AUGUSTUS W. STEEL.

N. B. The settlement of the business of I. Blake & Son, will be attended to by T. C. Blake. All persons interested are invited to call and have their accounts adjusted, either by notes or otherwise.

T. C. BLAKE.

August 1, 1835. 48 3f.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to close his present business, would request all those indebted to him to make payment by 1st September, and all those having claims to present them for payment.

ELIJAH FULLER.

August 31, 1835. 47 4w.

Devereux & Battle's Reports.

THE Subscribers have become the proprietors of the current Reports of the Supreme Court, and beg those gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, to forward them their names.

The first number is now in press in Philadelphia, and will shortly be published. The work will be executed in a superior style, and will be furnished to subscribers upon the same terms with the last number of Devereux's Reports, viz one cent per page.

TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh, July 6, 1835. 48 2w.

Southern Temperance Convention.

THE utility of Temperance Conventions has been too well and too frequently tested to admit of a doubt. The great and leading principles of Temperance are, it is true, settled, and the measure now about to be recommended, can only reiterate and confirm previous decisions; but still this alone would be of sufficient importance to justify a more extended effort, than any heretofore made at the South. Our friends at the North, are, in some respects, differently situated than we are South of the Potomac, and this very difference calls upon us to unite our counsels and deliberations in devising some plan of operations suited to our circumstances and wants. Any plan of action which will suit any Southern State, will suit all, with very slight modifications; while, for the most part, plans which are successful at the North, utterly fail when so applied to the South. But not to enter into a detail of what must be obvious to all, the Executive Committee of the Virginia Temperance Society, after mature deliberation, and after consulting with friends from the States South of them, have come to the conclusion, that the cause of Temperance at the South, will be greatly promoted by a general Southern Temperance Convention, during the ensuing autumn.

They do, therefore, most respectfully appoint and request such a Convention, to meet at *Fayetteville, N C., on Wednesday, the fourth day of November next, at eleven o'clock in the morning.*

They also request all Temperance Societies in Virginia, North Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia, to send at least one delegate to said Convention. And they also suggest that the State Society in each of the above named States be represented by at least ten delegates each. Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, are invited to send representatives.

CHARLES YALE, *General Agent.*

Raleigh, N C., July 23, 1835.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The foregoing communication from the Virginia Temperance Society addressed to the Secretary of this Society, being laid before the Managers and read: it was

Resolved, That the Managers of this Society highly approve of the proposed General Southern Temperance Convention, to be held at the time and place above specified; and earnestly recommend to all the local Temperance Societies of the State to send each a delegate to said Convention.

Resolved, That the Editors of Newspapers in this city and other Editors throughout the State friendly to the Temperance cause, be requested to give the proceedings of this meeting as many insertions gratis as may be convenient.

By order of the Managers,
L B. JOHNSON, *Sec'y.*

The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved. SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832.

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District S C., April 20, 1833

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr., aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him. I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samu l Meek, David D. Hay, Briteon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B Haigood.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief it entirely removed the complaint, after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831.

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been greviously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my ordinary avocations I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints

WM. BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1835.

RICHLAND DISTRICT,
State of South Carolina.

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P Ex. Off

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

Dr. A. FITCH:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a similar manner.

ALLANSON G SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 2d, 1832

Mr. James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere longer the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be of any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end

I remain ever your much obliged friend,
ANACK P. HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**
Druggist, Fayetteville
August 4 1835. [PRICE $1.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, a bound boy by the name of WILLIAM CATLET. All persons are cautioned not to employ or harbour him as the penalty of the law will be rigidly enforced.

SAMUEL COX.

Randolph County, July 10, 1835. 47 3w.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of
E J HALE

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835 47tf.

New, Cheap and Desirable

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green a d white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualties,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C McNEILL.

April 17, 1835 33tf

DEBATE IN CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

ON BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Saturday, June 30.

On motion of Gen SPEIGHT, the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Gen WELLBORN in the Chair, on the proposition for holding *biennial* instead of *annual* meetings of the General Assembly.

Judge DANIEL moved the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient that there be annual Sessions of the General Assembly."

Mr. SPRUILL moved to amend the motion, by striking out *annual*, and inserting *biennial*.

Judge DANIEL believed, that the only reason that was offered in support of changing the Sessions of the Legislature from annual to biennial, was the saving of expense, whilst there were many reasons which occurred to him, against changing the fundamental principles of Government.—To put off meeting annually, to once in two years, shews an inclination to neglect the important duty of legislation; for want of frequent calls to the exercises of this duty, the right itself might in time, be destroyed All the powers not granted to the General Government are reserved to the State Governments and in the People, and as Congress meets annually, it is necessary the Legislature of the States should meet annually to take care of their reserved rights, and see that Congress does not invade them.

On the score of economy, the Judge doubted whether much would be saved by biennial sessions. The number of the legislative body being reduced, the duration of their sessions would be shortened, and would not probably exceed four weeks; but if the sessions were to be biennial, they would require eight weeks to get through their business.

The Convention is directed to adopt some mode of preventing so much private legislation. He knew no way of doing this but by taxing all private bills, and this would not prevent it altogether. There are frequent occasions which render private legislation necessary, and to compel persons to pay a tax who have a right to apply to the Legislature for such acts, would be deemed hard.—The right must be left open, and if some useless laws be passed, the cost of passing and printing them will be all the inconvenience sustained.

Mr. CRUDUP thought the gentleman from Halifax was mistaken, when he said the only ground on which biennial sessions was supported was, to save expense. It is urged that by holding the sessions annually, a number of useless laws are passed, and laws are frequently changed before time has been given to ascertain whether they are good or bad. Another reason in favor of biennial sessions, is, the people would be careful to elect suitable men as representatives, when they had to pass more permanent laws—the passing of laws by way of experiment would be prevented. But the gentleman from Halifax deems it necessary that the Legislature should meet annually to check the doings of Congress. He could not understand what influence our State Legislature could have on that body. We may indeed pass Resolutions asserting our rights; but Congress will pass such laws as they judge proper for the general interests of the Union. And if it were necessary for the General Assembly to meet on any special occasion, the Governor had the power to call the body together.

Dr. SMITH said, he was in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Tyrrell; and if that were carried, he should also be in favor of introducing a further amendment, that no session of the Legislature should sit longer than fifty days. He could see no necessity for annual meetings.—He thought that a session of fifty days, once in two years, would be sufficient to make all the necessary laws for this State, and this change would greatly lessen the expenses of the Government. For the last ten years the greater part of the revenue of the State has been consumed by the sessions of the General Assembly. An amount, in the whole, of about 400,000 dollars. And if the Statute books be examined, it will be found that few laws of any value to the State have been passed during that period. He thought it time, therefore, to inquire whether we had not too much legislation.

It had been said, that annual sessions were necessary to watch the proceedings of Congress.—For his part, he should be glad that our General Assembly might not sit during the Session of the National Legislature; he did not think that the Members of our State Legislature ought to trouble themselves about the business of Congress — Biennial sessions of the Legislature were thought by some to conflict with that section of our Bill of Rights which declares, "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." He was of a different opinion. If the Assembly met in every alternate year, time would be allowed to ascertain the merits of a law which had been passed at a previous session If any great emergency required an extra meeting of the Legislature, the Governor had the power to call it.

On the subject of limiting the Sessions, some might doubt whether the Convention had the power to act upon it. He thought the time of meeting of the Legislature, and the period at which its sessions should close, might be fixed.—He threw out the matter for consideration of the Convention.

Governor BRANCH said, that the quotation from our Constitution made by the gentleman from Orange, was a sufficient ground for the motion made by his colleague, to continue the annual sessions of our Legislature. This fundamental principle has been acted upon for more than half a century, yet it is unknown to any but those Governments who have made some progress in the adoption of liberal principles. The preservation of liberty, he said, depended on a due preservation of a system of checks and balances.

Gov. B. differed in opinion from the gentleman from Orange, when he said we had nothing to fear from the General Government. He thought we had every thing to dread from Federal legislation. We see that some of the States have moved in favor of the powers that be. And it is apprehended that others may tread in their steps. We know that, in the year 1798, this State stepped aside to support the Alien and Sedition Laws. And that few of the States were found to oppose these laws until Virginia passed her famous Resolutions in 1799, on the subject.

Have we not, inquired Gov. BRANCH, in an instance of a more recent date, seen our Legislature rise in aid of a dangerous concentrated Federal Power? We certainly had; but he trusted we should see it checked as in former days.

He belived that annual sessions of the Legislature were well calculated to keep in check federal usurpations. The powers of the General Government are constantly increasing; and American liberty depends on the preservation of State rights and State powers. He was no disorganizer; but he was for keeping a constant watch on Federal power.

The saving of expense, Gov. B. said, ought to be one of the last considerations which should lead us to change our Legislative sessions from annual to biennial. As his venerable friend (Mr. Macon) had said—let the Civil List alone—the people will never be oppressed by it. It is as the dust in the balance. It may answer the purpose of demagogues to cut down the salaries of officers, which ought probably to be increased; but it answers no good purpose.

Mr. COOPER said, he was sent here to do justice to his constituents. He was in favor of biennial sessions. He believed that by meeting every other year, the Legislature would be able to pass all the laws that would be wanted, and all that could benefit the people of the State; and it would produce a great saving of expense.

Mr. EDWARDS did not concur in opinion with the gentleman from Orange, that this is so simple a question. He thought it a question of great importance. It was said, that biennial sessions were recommended by considerations of economy. He could not see this: for if two years were to elapse, between each session, one session would cost as much as two, for they would sit nearly twice as long. But would gentlemen be willing to test a question of this vital nature on the score of expense only? When the rights of the people were at stake, would gentlemen speak of the cost of mantaining them? The Legislature, said Mr. E. is the most important arm of the Government. It is therefore all-important that it should meet annually. Suppose the Executive or Judiciary should be disposed improperly to extend their powers, what Power would there be to control them in the absence of the Legislature? And will it be expected that the Governor would call an extra session in such a case? Your subaltern officers are directed to report annually. Would you turn them over to the Executive power in the absence of the Legislature? It is said the Executive could at any time call an extra session of the Legislature; but he would rather the Legislature should meet under the direction of the Constitution, than on the call of the Governor. Conflicting claims may arise between the General and State Governments, and the State Legislature ought always to be ready to act in such cases. If the Legislature were not in session, additional power would have to be given to the Executive—a power that he did not wish to see increased.

Mr E. reminded the Committee of an Amendment which is submitted to the Convention, to provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts, and other officers of the State may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office; but if charges should be made against any of these officers; they could not be brought to trial, unless the Legislature were in session; they would have to continue in office, unfit and unworthy as they might be, for two years longer, unless the Governor might choose to call the Legislature together.

But, it is said, that our Statute Book is crowded with too many laws. These are the acts of the people themselves Their representatives can at any time repeal them, if they be not found good or useful.

He concluded with a hope that the Convention would not be hurried into a decision on this question.

Judge SEAWELL said, as he came from the county in which the seat of Government is located, and it might be thought by some that the particular interest which his constituents felt, would necessarily govern his vote. In the first place, said Judge S. I will say, that I am not quite satisfied in my mind, that they are materially interested in opposing the substitution of biennial, instead of annual meetings of the Legislature; for, I believe, the length of the sessions will be so increased, as to give them the profits of two years at one time, instead of being divided into annual instalments. But if their pecuniary losses were to be diminished in a considerable degree, yet that alone would not restrain him from adopting the proposed amendment; for he was not sent here to amend the Constitution so as to make it suit the interest of Wake county only, but to make such amendments as the interests of the whole State require. He regarded the State as one family, in which the interest of a large portion, ought to prevail over that of a small fraction. The question which is presented in the consideration of this proposition, appeared to him more identified with the liberty of the people; more closely connected with the permanency of our Republican institutions, accordingly as they should determine, than any other amendment which is submitted by the Act of Assembly.

In modern times, it is universally admitted in all Governments professing to be free, that the exercise of all political power is derived from the people. And he believed the opinion was equally current, that the people, though the safest depositories of this power, are from their numbers, their want of information and their acquaintance with the mode of doing business, the least capable of exerting it by practical legislation. That they are obliged, from these causes, to have recourse to Representatives, in the choosing of whom, they are every way qualified. Thus we see, that in the regulation of the Police of a town consisting of few inhabitants, the experience of ages has been for the people to elect representatives.—The great qualifications of the representative are, can he be trusted? Is he qualified in understanding? And who can decide these questions better than his neighbors? They have lived with him, and must know whether he is able to be useful to them, and whether they can confide in him?—When, therefore, the people form a Government, in the practical operations of which they have no hand, it is of the utmost importance, as regards the security of their liberty, that the periods for which this power is delegated, should be the shortest within which the business to be performed can be accomplished. For however shocking to our senses it may be, it is nevertheless true, that on every subject of legislation, where the power of the Legislature is neither defined nor limited, the representative has nothing to control him but his own conscience. Who can recal him, or deprive him of this power, but the people at the polls? In what situation then, does every free man place himself, when this almost omnipotent power to legislate is delegated? For the period so delegated, they place themselves in bonds, which no treachery on the part of the agent can dissolve; no expedient on the part of the constituent loosen, till the next election.

But what are the reasons assigned for the change? Amongst others, are mentioned, economy, the little occasion on the score of business, and lastly, that when the constituent knows he is to part with his liberty for two years, instead of one, he will be more circumspect in his selection, by which the representation will be improved. Judge S. said, it seemed to him, that each of these reasons was radically fallacious. In the first place, the long sessions under the existing Constitution do not arise from any defect in the Constitution, but in the mode of its administration. The judge said, he had been acquainted with the proceedings of the Legislature ever since 1795; and it was not till within the last 12 or 14 years that the sessions ever extended beyond Christmas. At those periods there was much greater necessity for lengthy sessions; more public bills were passed, and yet it is a notorious fact, the sessions were much shorter. As to the expense, therefore, that must depend upon those who are the members; how they conduct the public business; and is capable only of a remedy at the polls, by those who elect the members.

As to the last reason which had been assigned by the gentleman from Orange, (Dr. Smith) that proves too much, to be consistent with the form and principles of a Republican Government. If the argument is sound, this extension of election must also be correct within any reasonable limit Then, sir, if two years power out of the hands of the people would so far excite their jealousy of its abuse, as to make them as much more circumspect as in a grant of one year, and thereby a benefit would be obtained, why not extend it to ten years, so as to gain ten years benefit? Sir, this argument is in the very teeth of the principle that the power should reside in the people; it strikes at once, at their competency to choose their delegates, and is one step in the march, by which all Republics have degenerated into Despotism. Annual Parliaments was a struggle with the people of the mother country for nearly 100 years before our separation. Charles the 2d, was prevailed upon, not long after the Restoration, to consent to the passage of an act, by which the sittings of Parliament were not to be intermitted longer than three years. For though by the ancient Statutes, the King who alone had the power, was bound to convoke the Parliament *annually*, or oftener; yet it is a well attested historical fact, that in the preceding reign there was an intermission of 12 years. Upon the Revolution, which took place in 1688, one of the first acts passed, was nearly in the words of our Bill of Rights, declaring that for redress of grievances and amending and strengthening the laws, *Parliaments* ought to be frequently held—after which, for the first time, it became practically enforced by the Commons, who would not pass the mutiny act, and the land tax, and malt tax acts, for a longer period than one year; and the first being necessary to the Government, and the latter for the subsistence of the Army, the Parliament is necessarily convoked by the King every year.

When the framers of our Constitution commenced their labors, in order that the principles upon which they had formed it, might be understood, they distinctly declared them in the Bill of Rights, and which they made part of the Constitution.—They went a step further than had been taken in the British House of Commons. Being about to construct a Government, in which all power was to reside in the people; but in which its exercise was to be delegated by popular suffrage, where the most influential and aspiring men would probably be chosen, to guard against the abuse of power when delegated, they declared that *elections* should be frequent, and as a commentary upon the word "frequent," declared in the Constitution they should be annual. It may be, that annual elections, and consequently annual Assemblies, cost something more than biennial; and it may be, that the public time and money have been and may be wasted, but what are they when compared to the blessings of our free institutions? What are they to the mischiefs that may grow out of this false step? And ought in sound policy a change to take place in the Constitution of a State, where the mischief or inconvenience is completely within its present power, while it leaves at the same time the new Government still subject to the same evil? I regard this amendment as a direct attack upon liberty, and shall therefore vote against it.

Dr. SMITH had not intended to have said any thing more on this subject. The whole expenses of our Government, he stated to be about 70,000 dollars, 45,000 of which went to pay the expenses of the Legislature annually, and what, he asked, are the benefits accruing to the country from this expenditure?

But it would appear, from what had fallen from gentlemen in this debate, because we propose biennial, in the place of annual sessions of the Legislature, that we are about to upturn the Government. On the contrary, the friends of this change, are desirous of seeing the Government conducted on plain economical republican principles. We cannot (observed Dr. S.) see the necessity of having annual meetings of the General Assembly for the purpose of watching the conduct of our Judges, our Governor, and the General Government.

This Government, said he, has been in existence 60 years, and has it ever happened that the Judges or the Executive have overstepped their bounds of duty?

Dr. S. was clearly of opinion that this Convention ought to obey the will of the people. They have seen their Legislature meet annually, at a great expense for 60 years, and finding that generally, but little good has been derived to the State, from these annual meetings, have directed this Convention to inquire into the expediency of making the sessions in future *biennial*.

As to the danger which gentlemen seem to fear from the General Government, he had no such apprehensions He had no desire to see our Legislature intermeddle with Federal Politics. His fears respecting the General Government are, it will become too unwieldly to be well managed. He apprehended no danger from its encroachment on State rights. The people of this State form a quiet and orderly community, but will always be ready to defend themselves on all proper occasions. He thought when gentlemen talked about watching the movements of the General Government, they meddled with business which was entrusted to others, and with which they had nothing to do.

Mr KING was of opinion, that annual elections produced great feuds and disorders throughout the State, and furnished too much business for the Courts and Grand Juries. So that the cases occasioned by one election were scarcely got over, before another took place. He hoped, therefore, that the proposition for biennial sessions would be adopted. If an extra session of the Legislature became necessary it would be called by the Executive; and he could see no good reason for calling the Legislature together, annually, to pass fifteen or twenty public acts, and five times the number of private ones, at an expense of $40,000, which would benefit no one in the State, except the citizens of Raleigh, *forty cents*. Were this large amount of money applied to instructing the poor and ignorant; to the improvement of our communication from one part of the country to another, how much real good would be thereby effected?

In addition to the proposition of the gentleman from Orange, to limit the length of the sessions of the Legislature to fifty days, he should be glad to see them meet on the first of January, rather than at the present time

Mr. WILSON, from Perquimons, was decidedly in favor of making the meetings of the Legislature biennial instead of annual, and laid before the Committee a calculation, to show the saving which would be thus made to the State.

But, said he, we are told that annual sessions are necessary for the purpose of watching the movements of the General Government. The people of North Carolina, he believed, thought favorably of the measures of that Government, and the expense could not be necessary for that purpose.

He thought that even a less time than fifty days, the limit which the gentleman from Orange proposed to give to the extent of sessions of the Legislature, would be sufficient to transact all the real business which could come before it.

Mr. W. observed, that the gentleman from Wake (Judge Seawell) had gone back to the time of one of the Charles's to tell the Convention what had been done in England at that time; for what purpose he could not tell. He could not see how it affected the question of our Legislature meeting annually or biennially?

Mr. W. said it might suit the convenience of some gentlemen to attend annual sessions of the Legislature, but this could not be the case with members generally. The Federal Government would go on whether our Legislature met biennially or annually, and he did not think it worth while to meet annually for the purpose of passing a parcel of private acts, and appointing a few new Justices and Militia officers.

Judge DANIEL observed, that all the old Governments, in addition to Executive influence, had their Nobility, forming a separate order. Our free Government ought to be careful in preserving her Republican principles. The Executive and Aristocratic Powers of a Government generally obtain political power from the people by degrees. He referred to the time when the Alien and Sedition laws were passed. But for the spirit with

which Virginia acted, in relation to those obnoxious statutes, they might have been still in existence. He hoped we should not part with our annual sessions.

Mr. SKINNER observed, that the present was a question of expediency merely, whether the General Assembly should meet annually or biennially. We have met here, said Mr. S. to carry into effect the compromise made by the people, who have plainly said what they wish us to do.

The declaration of the Bill of Rights, which says that fundamental principles ought to be frequently recurred to, would not, in his opinion, be at all infringed by biennial sessions. The declaration did not say how frequent the recurrences were to be made. The term is a relative one, and would be satisfied whether the Legislature met annually or biennially.

Mr. S. said he should not follow gentlemen into the history of other countries. He was satisfied, that in making the proposed change, no republican principle would be lost sight of, and that the change would be attended with a great saving of expense. The present Constitution has been our rule for upwards of 60 years, and this is the first time the people have recurred to fundamental principles. They have now done so, and instructed this convention to inquire into the expediency of changing annual sessions of the Legislature to *biennial*. He did not think it was necessary that annual sessions should be held, in order to send instructions to our members of Congress. If such instructions were deemed necessary, they ought to go from the people themselves and not from their Representatives in the General Assembly.

Mr. S. concluded by saying, that tho' he was friendly to the proposed change, not because it would be a great saving of expense only, but for other substantial reasons, he hoped he should not, on this account, be placed amongst the Demagogues mentioned by the gentleman from Halifax.

Gov. BRANCH said, he certainly did not intend to apply the term *demagogue* to any gentleman who preferred biennial to annual sessions of the General Assembly. It was a subject about which gentlemen might honestly differ. The gentleman from Chowan, when speaking of the declaration of the Bill of Rights, which says "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty," seems to think that the people have complied with this requisition, because they have, after living under the present Constitution for sixty years, now called a Convention to amend it. Is it possible that the gentleman can be correct in taking this view of the subject? If this was the meaning of this clause of the Bill of Rights, he had greatly misunderstood it. He had supposed that our Government being founded on pure principles of liberty, superior to those of any other, it became necessary, in order to preserve their purity, to have frequent recurrence to first principles in legislating under it.

M. SKINNER explained his meaning to have been, not that this was the first time these fundamental principles had been recurred to, but that this was the first time the people had thought it necessary to call for a revision of the Constitution.

Mr. SHOBER moved, in order to afford a further opportunity of discussing this subject, that the Committee rise and report progress.

This motion being put and negatived,

Mr. SHOBER said, he would offer a few remarks to the Committee, in favor of holding the sessions of our Legislature biennially, rather than annually. It is supposed by some gentlemen who have spoken on this occasion, that by making this change we should depart from the principle laid down in our Bill of Rights, where it is declared to be necessary frequently to recur to fundamental principles, and that we should thereby, in some degree weaken our powers, as a check on other branches of the Government. On the contrary, he thought the change would operate very advantageously. What, he asked, is the complaint against the present system? It is, that we have too much legislation. And, if we can by any means correct the evil, we ought to do so. It is believed that the proposed change will in a great degree, cure the evil. Why do our Legislature pass so few public acts and so many private ones? They do it, because they have little public business before them, and to fill up their time, private business is introduced. But when the General Assembly meets but once in two years, the case, he presumed, will be different.

With respect to checks and balances, he admitted that these were highly necessary, and ought to be preserved. The Legislative body ought to be a supervisory power over the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government. But this supervisory power will be exercised with as much effect by a biennial as by an annual meeting of the Legislature. Some difficulties might occur in making the change; but he could not anticipate any. It has never yet happened that our Governor was found so corrupt that he could not be trusted with power for a limited time; and if he wanted advice on any occasion, he could call his Council together. For his part, he should have no objection to entrust him with all necessary power.

Mr. S. was not certain that it would be proper to limit biennial sessions of the General Assembly, if we had the power; of which he had doubts. If the sessions continued to be annual, he thought the limit might answer a good purpose, if it could be made. He thought that biennial sessions would not be inclined to sit longer than necessary to transact the public business. When this was done, and private business was introduced, a majority would be found in favor of returning home.

If the proposition for biennial Sessions be adopted, it might be necessary to make some further provisions in relation to the next session of the Legislature. Probably pending the discussion, he might offer an amendment to this effect.

Judge GASTON rose and said, that he was so often under the necessity of intruding his views on the Convention, that he doubted whether he should ask permission of the Committee to offer his crude thoughts on the proposition then before it.

He had thought it his duty to consider all the subjects which had been submitted to the consideration of this Convention; for all the subjects are of importance, but he had not bestowed the same attention on this as on many others.

On this question his mind had fluctuated. He did not apprehend that we are about to abridge the legislative power of the people. We must regard the *momentum* given to this body as from the people.—They have directed us to consider the expediency of providing for biennial instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if this Convention think that biennial sessions will promote the public good, their decision will go out to the people as a proposition. It is not therefore to be considered as an attempt to deprive the people of any privilege they at present possess; but merely as sending out, in pursuance of their direction, this subject for their consideration.

Many of the best maxims of our Government have been derived from our English ancestors; and among others, that annual Parliaments are the safeguard of liberty. In their theory the King is Sovereign, and the rights of the people are concessions from him. The King is not only sovereign in theory, but has an immense revenue at his disposal; the disposition of which can only be controlled by the power of the People over the public purse. The King's necessities, from time to time, oblige him to apply for aids and by granting or refusing these, the redress of grievances and security from oppression are effectually advanced. In this respect, the institutions of our country are exceedingly unlike those of our English ancestors.—There is no sovereignty here, but in the body of the people. No public Agent here has more than a delegated power. Checks and balances are not necessary here in the sense they are used in European Nations. Checks and balances here, are not between the different orders of Society, but such as are necessary to preserve order in the machinery of the Government, and among the different Agents of the People.

But it is not to be denied, that there is much strength in the observation of the gentleman from Wake (Judge Seawell,) that a power increases in magnitude when it is delegated for a longer time. There is a great difference between a person's enjoying a seat as a Legislator for life, for ten, six, four, two years or one year. He was therefore in favor of frequent elections. It must be allowed, however, that the word "frequent" is one of great latitude. How frequent? Every year, or every two, or three years? They should be so frequent as to secure responsibility—but not too frequent for the public convenience. The question is whether they ought to be fixed at one year or two years.

There are some advantages in favor of two years, which appeared to him of much strength. Not an individual here or any where despised niggardly parsimony more than he. But he went the full length of the gentleman from Orange in his views. *True* economy was not only laudible, but one of the highest virtues of a Statesman. *Magnum vectigal parsimonia.* Economy is a great Revenue. He believed it was Lord Burleigh who said "Take care of the shillings and pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." If the State can be as well served by the Legislature meeting once in two years, as if they met annually, the economy of the measure would be a great recommendation of it. The money saved could be well employed in educating the poor and improving the country.

Some gentlemen deemed it necessary that the State Legislature should be annually in session for the purpose of watching the proceedings of the Federal Government and preventing these from encroaching upon the powers of the State. Should the General Government commit a dangerous usurpation of power, all classes and bodies of men in the community would be justified in sounding the alarm and calling upon the citizens for the vindication of their rights. No doubt in such a crisis, an alarm from the State Legislature would be most effectually heard.—But the idea of the General Assembly keeping watch and ward over Congress; meeting when Congress meets, and adjourning when Congress adjourns; reviewing and discussing the measures under consideration in Congress, appeared to him fanciful and little less than ridiculous. The proper duties of the Legislature were confined to matters of internal concern, and there was nothing more certain than that these duties would be neglected, if they suffered their attention to be occupied by federal politics. The fears of the General Government exercising a dangerous control over the State, he thought were wrongly directed. He did not dread either the expressly delegated or the implied powers of the United States. In modern times, it is *influence*, not *power* which is to be watched. The immense patronage of the Federal Government, and the wicked practice of applying it to the rewarding of partizans and the buying up of recruits, cause its influence to be felt in every department of the State Government, and in every nook and corner of the State. When he looked around him and noticed the zeal and meanness with which Federal Offices of every kind were courted and solicited, and recollected the stern integrity which used to prevail in this respect, he was humbled and alarmed—humbled at the change of manners in his honest State, and alarmed at the subserviency to Power which it must generate. In old times, an application for office from North Carolina was an extraordinary occurrence. During the four years which he spent in Congress but one application was made to him on the subject, and that came from perhaps the most despicable of his constituents. The letter ran somewhat in this fashion, "I and my friends have constantly supported you. The times are hard and I want a Post; and I don't much care what Post it is so that it has a good salary attached to it." It is needless (said Judge G.) to state my answer, but I was strongly tempted to inform him that there was but one Post for which I could recommend him and that was the *Whipping Post*.

The imagined advantages to be derived from the State Legislature meddling with Federal Politics are contradicted by all experience. Instead of watch and ward being kept by it over the General Government, the Assembly has almost invariably been the supporter of whatever might be the fashion of the time. The would-be leaders here take their instructions from the leaders at Washington—and get up resolutions and addresses to flatter those in Power and recommend themselves to their notice. It is said, that by the force of legislative denunciations, the Alien and Sedition Laws were pronounced unconstitutional and became a dead letter. It is extraordinary that gentlemen of profound and general learning should be so inaccurate with regard to matters of our own history and of recent date. On looking into the Journal of the Senate of 1798, you will find that a Resolution denouncing these Acts was on motion of Mr. Riddick *rejected* by an almost unanimous vote. Nor were they ever adjudged unconstitutional—they were originally enacted but for a short period, and when that period expired, they were not touched again.

He had heard one argument, which he thought merited some consideration, which was, that biennial sessions would probably throw more power into the hands of the Executive. For himself, he never wished to see the Executive more than the highest Minister of the *Laws*. When a Government has to come in contact with those of Foreign powers it must have a powerful Executive. Such an Executive is indispensible for negotiation and for war, and it is this necessity which brings with it the also necessary evil of extensive patronage. But a splendid Executive with great patronage is unnecessary in the State Governments. He should therefore admit it to be an inconvenience resulting from biennial sessions, that it increased somewhat Executive Power. The Governor, with the advice of the Council, made temporary appointments to fill vacancies occurring in the recess of the Legislature—and these vacancies might be a little more frequent, when the Assembly met only once in two years. He thought however that practically, this would be but a small evil, for in these office-loving days the remark of Mr. Jefferson might well be applied, "Few die, and none resign."

It had been questioned whether biennial sessions would, in truth, be more economical, as probably they would be of longer duration than annual sessions. He entertained no doubt on this question. All gentlemen who were accustomed to legislative proceedings knew that a part of every session necessarily passed away without doing any thing. Strangers were brought together, and some time must elapse before they became acquainted with each other, or could interchange their views. The same interval would suffice for this purpose whether the Assembly met every year, or once in two years. Again, it is certain, that very little legislation is necessary on public matters. But whenever the General Assembly meets, it seems to be expected that something should be done before it adjourns. From this impatience of repose, springs a vast deal of crude and hasty legislation:—But this is not all. The members to gain favor at home, are solicitous to do something *for their counties*—and are often at a loss to find out what this something should be. Adventure however they must, and accordingly they introduce a mass of needless and pernicious private acts These are attacked at home; and the next year we have Acts to amend the acts passed the preceding year. Let the Assembly meet but once in two years, and there will be some *employment* for it. There will be saved much of the mischief of rash public, and foolish private acts, and of that time now miserably expended in getting up such trash.

He thought biennial sessions desirable on another account. They would give the country one year of repose from electioneering strife, and its consequent tricks and cajoleries. From year's end to year's end the People are now so teased with importunate solicitations for their favor that they have no time to reflect on the merits of their numerous lovers. Let them have a little interval in which they may breathe freely and consider calmly.

Mr. MACON said, Democracy was dead in North Carolina. He understood a Democracy to be a Government of the People. Public opinion runs in that current. It runs from the principles of the Revolution. He did not believe that there was one of the thirteen original States in which the Legislature did not meet annually. That his memory was gone, the gentleman from Craven had convinced him by the statement of certain facts whose existence he had forgotten. If you can put off the meeting of the Legislature for two years, you may extend the time to four, six or ten years. Mr. Jefferson said he preferred the tempest of Liberty to the calm of Despotism. On the subject of long sessions, every one knew his opinion. But, if you say, the Legislature shall not pass private laws, you destroy the right of petition. He had listened to the gentleman from Craven on his theory of Government, and had expected him to come out on *the other side*, but was disappointed. He seemed to have some doubts about which side he should take. Complaint is constantly made that many of our difficulties arise from our not being better acquainted with each other. The best opportunity afforded for forming this acquaintance is the annual meetings of the Legislature. As to the expense of the Civil List, he never considered that as any thing. It was jobs that swallowed the public money. It was complained that Legislators debate too much — He believed no man spoke on any subject, who did not tell you something you did not know before. This, said he, is a *talking Government*. The gentleman from Iredell had complained of quarrels and suits growing out of annual elections. He had never found this a grievance in his part of the State. When he first went to the General Assembly, that man was counted the best speaker who said the most in the fewest words. This merit was now lost sight of. The most thrifty planters would not employ overseers for too long a time; and he thought the conduct of legislators should be passed upon annually. If they had done well, they would be re-elected. He thought an annual election was as good a tenure as any other. He did not believe that men were either as *good*, or as *bad* as they are generally represented. He knew most of the men that formed the Constitution at Halifax, in 1776, and they would have been an ornament to any age.

They had a difficult task to perform. They were not only surrounded by a foreign enemy, but they had a domestic enemy to contend with, which composed about one-third of the whole population. These patriots formed this venerated Constitution, and we ought to approach it with awe. It was the great work of our fathers; but we are about to treat it as many of the thoughtless young are too apt to treat their paternal estates. It is perhaps the nature of man to cling to long established opinions—gentlemen seem yet to cling to British notions The Parliament of Britain has much power; the Sword has also great power. The Magna Charta has been called a grant of power; but he denied that part—it was power won by the Sword. There are different ties in all Governments. What power will you trust? He thought the best part of Government is the Legislature. He hoped this Convention would not feel *force* and forget *right*. He had hoped, that after amending the Constitution, every member would have gone home satisfied, and recommended its adoption to the people; but he began to despair of doing so.

On motion, the Committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

At a large and respectable meeting of democratic citizens of the State of Ohio, opposed to the nomination of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, by the office-holders' Convention, which met in the city of Baltimore, on the 20th of May last, held pursuant to notice, in the city of Columbus, on the evening of Saturday the 18th July, Joseph Ridgway, Esq. being called to the chair, and D. W. Deshler appointed Secretary, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the freemen of Ohio, who are opposed to the nomination of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, to choose Delegates for the purpose, if they should deem it expedient, of holding a convention, to meet in the city of Columbus, *on Monday, the 22d day of February next*, in order to form a Ticket for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and adopt such other measures as may then appear necessary to defeat the candidates of the office-holders."

Vermont.—The Brattleboro' Phœnix states that Governor Palmer is not, and never was, in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. The Vermonter says:

"We are gratified to perceive that the State ticket already in nomination meets the approbation of most, if not all of the Whig editors in the State, and that there is a fair prospect of an entire union of all those in the State who are opposed to Jackson Van Burenism. There indeed appears to have been some reluctance in some parts of the State to support General Palmer, but now the question of his Van Burenism being rightly settled, as we think it is through the State Journal, we hope the reluctance of our brethren will be overcome, and that there will be a perfect unanimity in support of the whole ticket. If any thing were wanting to confirm the propriety of the course adopted by our County Convention, it would be found in the utter confusion and dismay into which it has thrown the Jackson party. They discover that their labor for the past year in endeavoring to excite the jealousy of the Anti-masons against the Whigs, in the hope of eventually bringing them to the support of Jacksonism, had been entirely thrown away, and that all hope of carrying the State is for ever lost."

SILENCE does not always mark wisdom. I was at dinner, some time ago, in company with a man, who listened to me and said nothing for a long time; but he nodded his head, and I thought him intelligent. At length, toward the end of the dinner, some apple dumplings were placed on the table, and my man had no sooner seen them than he burst forth with—"Them's the jockeys for me!" I wish Spurzheim could have examined the fellow's head.—*Coleridge.*

From the Charlotte Journal.

☞THE PEOPLE *against* THE CAUCUS.—The Tory presses and their scribblers have recently made a most wonderful discovery—which is neither more nor less than that *Judge White was nominated to the Presidency by a Caucus!* Wonderful, indeed, is this discovery; but more wonderful still is the patriotic horror which the said Tory presses and scribblers express that the Whigs should call Judge White the "People's Candidate." The Globe's anxiety for the *dear Democracy*, at this impudence on the part of the Whigs, is quite painful; and a writer in the Raleigh Standard lectures Judge White after this fashion, that *he* should *dare* to allow himself to be called the "People's Candidate." Hear him:

"Let us examine the claims of Judge White, whom the opposition arrogantly call the "People's Candidate." By what tenure of right does Judge White lay claim to the appellation of "the People's Candidate." It is known that those who are now most clamorous in his support are continually decrying caucus nominations, deprecating them as the sorest evil that could befall any country, tending directly to the subversion of the People's rights; yet, these very men support a man, brought out in what way? and by whom? *He was brought forward in a caucus at Washington City by eleven men*, composing, in *part*, the Tennessee delegation in Congress, *who had no delegated authority from the People.*"

Now let us see how much authority the Tory presses have for the assertion that Judge White was nominated by a Caucus; in doing which it will be seen what right he has to the appellation of the "People's Candidate." Let it be borne in mind, however, that Judge White himself has not "laid claim" to any such "appellation," as the writer in the Standard would wish to make it appear: Judge White, personally, is not a party in the case, as will be seen by his letter to the Tennessee Delegation, in which he says that his friends may use or drop his name, just as they see fit; and the same expression is used in a letter recently written to a Committee inviting him to a public dinner.

During the last fall and winter, Judge White's name was mentioned in connexion with the next Presidency, as the People's Candidate, in opposition to the office-holders' or Caucus Candidate; and the Legislature of Alabama, composed of a large majority of Jackson men, actually had a proposition before it to nominate him as such. This being the case various enquiries were made, of the Tennessee Delegation in Congress, whether Judge White would allow himself to be run for the Presidency, under such circumstances, &c. &c. This Delegation was composed of Jackson men entirely; and from a fear of "*dividing the Republican party*," did not give these enquiries affirmative answers, but came to the resolution to hold a meeting among themselves, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of communicating with Judge White on the subject, and getting from him an expression of his wishes and determination in the matter. They accordingly held a meeting, and agreed to address the following letter to Judge White:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1834.

"*Dear Sir:* You cannot be unapprised that, for some time past, your name has been frequently mentioned as a suitable person to succeed the present Chief Magistrate of the United States.

"Being your colleagues in Congress, since the commencement of the present session we have been repeatedly asked what were the sentiments of our State upon that subject, and more frequently, what were your own wishes, and what would likely be your course, should public opinion seem to require the use of your name as a candidate; and fears are often expressed that you would not give your consent.

"Upon this latter point we are at some loss what answer to give.

"It is our wish not to deceive ourselves, or to be the means of deceiving others; we will, therefore, esteem it a favor if you will put us in possession of your wishes and determination.

"Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

W. W. INGE,	D. W. DICKINSON,
JOHN BELL,	BALIE PEYTON,
J. STANDIFER,	DAVID CROCKETT,
LUKE LEA,	W. C. DUNLAP,
J. B. FORRESTER,	SAML. BUNCH.
JOHN BLAIR,	

"*To the Hon. Hugh L. White.*"

We are almost afraid the intelligent reader will not believe us when we tell him that this is the *Caucus Nomination of Judge White*, about which the Tory-Baltimore-Caucusites are making such a fuss! But nevertheless so it si!—they ave actually tortured this meeting of the Tennessee Delegation into a *Caucus*, and this simple letter of inquiry, written by them to Judge White, into a *nomination* of him for the Presidency!!!

This letter from the Tennessee Delegation is dated on the 29th of December, and on the 1st day of January, two days after, Judge White was nominated by the Legislature of Alabama, in a regular session—not in caucus—by a vote of 55 to 20! —Since which time, he has continued to receive nominations without number from the People in their primary assemblies. And yet the Globe and its satellites have the assurance to ask Judge White how he can lay claim to the appellation of the People's Candidate.

And now let us ask our readers, if they do not think, with us, that it is a *notable discovery* which these Humbugites have made?

New Orleans and Nashville Railroad.—The New Orleans papers announce that the amount of stock of the Company for this stupendous undertaking required by the charter to organize the Board of Directors, has been taken. At a late meeting, Mr. W. Hoffman was unanimously elected President, and R. J. Palfrey Secretary. A resolution was then passed, closing the subscription books and opening transfer books. Another resolution was adopted, empowering the President to grant leave of absence to the Principal Engineer for five months, during which time he is to visit England, and acquaint himself with all the late improvements in railroads and in the machinery used on them. If this project succeeds, the world will have nothing to exhibit, either in enterprize or art, that can compare with it. *Nat. Int.*

MOBILE, JULY 30.

Outrageous Abduction of a Child.—This community have perhaps never been more excited, or outraged than it was the day before yesterday by the intelligence that a child of one of our citizens, Dr. Gesnard, had been carried off, and that too by an own brother. The circumstances of the abduction were not generally and fairly known until about eleven o'clock in the morning of that day. About that time an alarm of fire had been given, which had called out the several fire companies, and a considerable number of the citizens of the place. The fire which had caused the alarm was easily and speedily extinguished. Information was then communicated to one of the fire companies that a child of Dr. Gesnard five or six years of age had been stolen by one of his (Dr. G—'s) brothers—that this inhuman depredator had left intelligence behind in a letter, with another brother, that for *thirty thousand dollars* the child would be restored to its parents, and unless this ransom should be paid they should never see it more. It was further stated that the agonized father had consented to redeem his boy in the manner proposed, first having offered $15,000, which was refused, and that the brother who was acting as mediator was at that moment at the Mobile Bank receiving a part of the ransom money. The company to which these facts were made known immediately repaired in a body to the Bank, seized the brother they found there and bore him away to a place of secret confinement for examination. This one secured, it was next resolved to make sure of two other brothers, who if not actually in the plot, it was feared would communicate intelligence of the movements that were going on to the man that was absent with the child, and thus thwart all further efforts for its recovery.—The citizens of the place had by this time become generally informed of the facts, and the excitement which was very great had become universal. In a short time and at short intervals the other two brothers were found and taken into custody. In the mean time such measures had been taken with the first that was seized as extorted from him a confession of his knowledge of the hiding place of the absent brother and child. He solemnly promised on condition of his life's being spared him that he would use all the means in his power to rescue the child alive, which he believed could be done by allowing the brother who had borne him off to escape also with his life, after surrendering up the child; although he had been assured if he brought any other person with him, the life of the boy should be sacrificed on the instant.

The necessary arrangements were soon made for the pursuit, but by this time the populace, exasperated at the unnatural act of barbarity which had been committed, had assembled in such great numbers around the city prison, manifesting, too, such a spirit of vengeance and indignation at the outrage, that it was considered unsafe to take the individual, who had promised to act as their guide, out from his confinement until the crowd could be dispersed. As the first step to accomplish this end, the City Troop and the Guards, who had been called out shortly after the excitement began, were dismissed, and the assembled citizens were requested, by the commander of the cavalry company, in an audible voice, to go immediately to their homes, and leave all further proceedings to a party of citizens that had taken the matter for the present into their own hands. The request was complied with, though not without some apparent reluctance. While the crowd was dispersing, in prosecution of the plan proposed, the Don Juan, a small low-pressure boat that runs remarkably still, was chartered, and got in readiness for the expedition. Just after nightfall, the party with their guide embarked on the boat and left the city, for the place designated, which was some fifteen or twenty miles up the Mobile river.

Yesterday morning at sun-rise, the boat returned—and joyful to relate! with the stolen child—in safety! The joy of the parents; especially of the father, who was awaiting anxiously the return of the boat, can be better imagined than painted. As the boat reached the wharf, the child was held up to the view of the father, when in the rapture of his feelings he fell on his knees and gave thanks to God. To those who had witnessed his agony the day previous, this scene of a father, embracing his lost boy, was really affecting beyond all description. Whether the brother that acted as mediator and guide on this occasion, and the one who committed this strange and atrocious theft were allowed to escape, or what was or is to be their fate, is more than we can fully ascertain. Certain it is, they were not brought to the city by the return boat, and we understand they were permitted to go at large on condition of their leaving the country to return no more.—*Advertiser.*

Quakers.—Among the very numerous testimonials in favor of the exemplary class of professing Christians, whose usual designation stands at the head of this article, there are none more to the purpose than that given by the honorable Prentis Mellen, who states that during his connection with the courts of his country, for a term of forty years, he has never known but one instance of a Quaker's being arraigned for a criminal action.—Supposing that some may have the curiosity to know what that case was, I relate the following anecdote, which was recently related to the writer on a visit to Portland, it probably being the case alluded to by the honorable Judge. There is a worthy, wealthy merchant at Portland, whom I call friend W., a powerful athletic man, withal rather quick and passionate, though tolerably well tempered by a good degree of Quaker moderation. It so happened one day that he felt himself very much insulted in his own store, by an overbearing, intruding, and much less worthy neighbor. Says friend W. "Friend James, as thee appears to have done thy business, perhaps thee had better leave my store, lest some tools fall upon thy head," (it being a hard-store.) Friend James not being disposed to leave, but continuing his abuse, friend W. took him by the collar and the pantaloons, and in an instant landed him in the middle of the street. Friend W. was accordingly arrested for the breach of the peace, and on being placed at the bar of the court, he was asked whether he was guilty, "Yea," was the ready reply, "I gave him a little friendly push out of my store." Friend W. was accordingly fined sixteen shillings. "Cheap enough," said he, "it is only about one shilling per foot for the distance I sent him."

Portsmouth Journal.

Import.—Among the late fashionable imports were received 10,000 coffins by a flat boat from Cincinnati. Our good friends of the West seem determined to bury us wholesale. What! ten thousand at one fell swoop!—*New Orleans Bee.*

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the *Tyro* from Liverpool, papers of 1st July from London are received.

The intelligence of greatest interest by this arrival is that of the death of the Carlist chief, *Zumalacarregny*, which—such is the interest always inspired by heroism, and the development of great resource and ability in adverse circumstances—we confess we heard with regret, though we desire the success of the young Queen's cause, and abhor the cruelties which *Zumalacarregny* too often practised.

From an article in the *Journal des Debats*, on the intervention in Spanish affairs, it would seem, that a more national character is to be given to the efforts both of England and France, by the expedition to the coast of Spain of vessels of war of both nations, and by France, of the foreign legion in mass, and under French officers, now serving in Algiers. On the other hand, it would seem that the Northern powers disapprove this intervention, and if, as has before been said, enlistments and money for Don Carlos should be furnished by those Powers, the chief nations of Europe would find themselves in presence and in hostile array on the soil of Spain—and a fierce contest, wholly foreign to the original cause in which they embarked, would probably soon embroil the whole Continent.

Matthews, the comedian, is dead.

According to the last accounts from Naples, Vesuvius continues to throw out stones and cinders, and a grand eruption is expected. Some slight shocks of an earthquake have lately been felt in the south of Italy.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, June 23.

COTTON.—The demand for American Cotton has been very general throughout the week, especially for the better qualities, which have rather advanced; all other kinds remain steady, except Brazil and Egyptian, which are still heavy of sale. The business of the week comprises 120 Sea Island at 23d. to 37d, with 10 Stained at 14d; 3,17 Bowed, 10d. to 12¼d; 4,840 Mobile, Alabama, and Tennessee, 9¾d to 12¾d; 6,160 Orleans, 10½ to 14d; 590 Pernambuco, Paraiba, &c., 15d to 16¼; 320 Bahia and Maceio, 14d to 15½d; 80 Maranham, 13¾d to 16d; 10 Barbadoes, 19d; 10 La Guayra, 13¾d; 120 Egyptian, 19d; 800 Surat, 7d to 8¼d, and do. Bengal at 7¾d per lb., making together 18,260 bales, of which 1500 American have been taken on speculation, and 800 American and 200 Surat for export.

The market is steady, and prices remain without alteration, except perhaps the lower qualities of American are a shade lower. The sales on Saturday and to day are 5,000 bales.

July 1.—The sales on Tuesday were 1000, and to day, 2000. There has been a fair steady business done in the Market since last week, and prices of American Cotton have been fully maintained; Brazils, and other kinds are dull, and prices nominally the same.

The week's import amounts to 14,583 bags.

A nest of Gamblers broken up.—We are happy to inform our readers that a den of the black leg gentry, in a house on Woodside's Lane, near Main Street, was broken up by the activity of our police yesterday morning, and their whole stock of accoutrements was duly exhibited before the Mayor and condemned to the flames. There were cards in abundance, in the single pack, and neatly arranged in an elegant mahogany case. There were cloths richly embroidered, and numerous counters. There were several long tables and other articles too tedious to mention. But what engaged the attention of the multitude were four or five silver boxes with springs which seemed to be fresh from the manufactory. They were weighty, and the value of each could not have been less than 15 or 20 dollars. About one o'clock the wooden and other articles, with the exception of those of silver, were committed to the flames at the foot of the Market.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Notice to Gamblers.—We learn that the Mayor has received information of the arrival of sundry persons of the Vicksburg Gang within the limits of our Borough; and their place of abode. This notice is to warn them to depart immediately, or abide the utmost severity of the law.—*Ib.*

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

"*Consistency is a jewel.*"—The course of the President has been literally strewed with violated pledges. Among the promises made by him to the people, was one, which every body rejoiced to perceive and hoped to realize, not to interfere with the freedom of elections.

But what has been his conduct in this particular? The Baltimore Patriot furnishes the answer. "He has helped to establish the *Globe* and with his own hands franked its Prospectuses over the country! He franked a letter to a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, desiring his nomination by that body for re-election! He wrote a letter to Parson Gwynn, endorsing the Baltimore Convention, and indirectly stabbing Judge White, for not refusing to be a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to *his favorite!* He has written a letter and sent a toast to the Wolfites in Pennsylvania, to influence the election in that State. He is now at the Rip Raps, openly denouncing Judge White and Mr. Speaker Bell, as it appears from the Richmond Whig. That paper states, on the authority of 'a gentleman as credible as any in the Commonwealth,' 'that in a mixed company, the President had the indecent indiscretion to denounce Judge White as a man who had deceived *him*, and Mr. Speaker Bell as a man not fit to be trusted—and who would sacrifice every thing to the means of retaining his post as Speaker. But, (continues the successor to George Washington, clenching his hand in passion,) trust me, *he shall be Speaker no longer.*"

And this is Andrew Jackson, *President of the United States!* the man whom his idolizers and sychophant admirers have ingloriously termed the *second Washington!* Shade of Mount Vernon, what sacrilege! When was *Washington* ever found electioneering for himself or for others, or indicting his successor? When was *Jefferson?* When was *Madison?* When was *Monroe?* When was *Adams?* When before was the President of the United States found over head and ears in all the elections going on, interposing in behalf of one candidate or party, and denouncing others?"

Arithmetic by Machiery.—A cabinet-maker of Milan has invented a machine with cylinders, which executes any sum in the first three rules of Arithmetic, for which the Institute of Milan has awarded him a gold medal.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1835.

ELECTION RETURNS.

In the Warren Congressional District, Gen. Hawkins's majority is 1018 votes, as follows:

	Hawkins.	*Crudup.*
Granville,	709	872
Franklin,	514	426
Nash,	597	161
Warren,	720	63
	2540	1522
	1522	
Majority,	1018	

In the Tarborough District, the Whigs have gained a glorious victory, as it may well be called, when it is recollected that Dr. Hall has been long in Congress, and Mr. Pettigrew is now for the first time brought out for any public station. The following are the particulars, as contained in a slip from the Star Office:

RALEIGH, AUGUST 6, 1835.

Glorious News!—The White Banner waves in triumph!—The highly gratifying intelligence (received after this day's Star was put to press) contained in the following letter from a gentleman of the first respectability residing in the 3d Congressional District, is fully confirmed by information received from other sources. Indeed, there is now no doubt that Mr. PETTIGREW, the *White* candidate, is elected by upwards of 500 majority over Dr. HALL. *(Van Buren.)*

Let the *people* every where bestir themselves, and rush to the polls, and the cause of Liberty and the Constitution WILL PREVAIL.

Edgecombe, 3d Aug. 1835.

Messrs. LAWRENCE & LEMAY:

Dear Sirs,—The WHITE Flag is triumphant in the 3d Congressional District.

We have the following returns:

	Hall.	Pettigrew.
Edgecombe majority for	1245	
Pitt do	67	
	1312	
Stanfort do		485
Three Banks not heard from)		319
Washington		460
		1264
The Banks in Hyde will give		80
Tyrrell		500
		1844
Deduct		1312
Pettigrew's Majority		532

There is a belief prevalent with us, and from best authority, that Hall will not get a vote in Tyrrell.

Push the WHITE cause; it must prevail in this State. We cannot think it possible that the people of North Carolina will prefer a Northern man to a native of their own State. Give the people information on the subject, and the victory must be ours.

Yours respectfully.

☞A highly respectable gentleman informs us that the same district returns to the General Assembly 14 White and 4 Van Buren men.

The following are the returns, so far as we have received them, from the Newbern District:

	Speight.	*McLeod.*
Wayne,	774	248
Johnston,	726	339
Lenoir,	308	284
Green,	360	125
	2168	996

The counties of Craven, Carteret, and Jones, yet to be heard from. Of the first, (Craven,) the Newbern Spectator of Friday last says,

"As far as we have heard from the several polls of the county, Mr. McLeod is largely ahead."

It is supposed, that in the three counties, Mr. McLeod will have a majority of about 900 votes, which will leave Mr. Speight with a lean majority in the whole district of about 300 votes. When it is considered that Gen. Speight has represented the district for six years past, that he was originally chosen by nearly 2000 majority over two candidates, and that since that time, up to the present, no one could be found to oppose him, the result is gratifying to the Whigs, and shows that even in the former strong holds of Jacksonism, Van Buren can not expect a transfer of the old General's strength.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

NASH.—Samuel L. Arrington, Senate; Samuel Brown and Ford Taylor, Commons. State of the poll: for Senate, no opposition; for Commons, Brown 640, Taylor 546, Holman Arrington 116.

PITT.—Alfred Moye, Senate; Macon Moye and John L. Foreman, Commons. State of the poll: for Senate, Moye 340, M. Dickinson 298—for Commons, Moye 769, Foreman 644, James S. Clark 343.

[The Standard says, that Macon Moye is a "democrat," and the other two whigs.]

TOWN OF NEWBERN.—M. E. Manly, (White,) by a majority of 53 votes over Dr Chapman, (Van Buren.)

JOHNSTON.—Josiah Holder, Senate; James Tomlinson and Kedar Whittley, Commons. [All for Van Buren.]

GRANVILLE.—James Wyche, Senate, Charles R. Eaton and Elijah Hester, Commons. State of the poll: Senate, Wyche 337, John C. Taylor 334—Commons, Eaton 985, Hester 579, Thomas Y. Cooke 534, Lewis Parham 388, Ivey Harris 377.

Good news from Granville.—The Raleigh Standard set down the entire delegation from Granville as Republicans or Van Buren men. The following statement from the Oxford Examiner, shows that the Senator is uncommitted, (that is if our highly respectable Whig candidate is not elected) that one Commoner is decidedly for White, and the other *not* decidedly for the Baltimore nomination. The unsuccessful candidates, too, were Whigs, and Col. Eaton's vote far ahead of any of the others.

"The sentiments of the county candidates as near as we can ascertain, are as follows:

"Mr. Wyche (elected to the Senate by a majority of three,)—Uncommitted, though believed to favor the Baltimore nomination for President and Vice President. Mr. Taylor, decidedly for White, and warmly opposed to Van.

"[We are authorised and requested to state, that the friends of Mr. Taylor design contesting the seat of Mr. Wyche, on the following grounds:—Two votes were counted for Mr. Wyche, which were found in other boxes than that for the Senate, and one with the name of another gentleman on the back, making it uncertain which the vote was intended for—They contend that these votes ought not to be counted for Mr. Wyche, which would produce a tie—but if they are mistaken, and these votes ought to be counted, then there were, at other precincts, four votes given for Mr. T. in wrong boxes, which were *not* counted, which would give him a majority of one. They also think they can shew that Mr. Wyche received several illegal votes, which ought to be deducted from his poll.

"Col. Eaton (elected to the Commons)—a warm supporter of Judge White, and boldly declared his intention to use all honorable means to secure his election and to defeat Mr. Van Buren.

"Mr. Hester (elected)—Accepts Van Buren as the alternative of Webster—will not support Col. Johnson—prefers a man of southern feelings and politics

"Mr. Cook—similar to Mr. Hester.—[Mr. C. requests us to say that he did not follow the customary practice of treating.

"Col. Parham—Against Van Buren.

"Mr. Harris—For White, and opposed to the Baltimore nomination."

Prospects.—In the late Congress, there were seven White and six Van Buren Representatives from this State. The prospect now is, that our strength will be increased. We have gained Mr. Pettigrew in place of Dr. Hall. There is no opposition to Mess. W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, and Williams, and in the Salisbury District, of three Whigs, (the only candidates,) we must get one. We are therefore sure of five. In this District, we have no doubt of the re-election of Mr. Deberry, and are informed that Mr. Graham and Gen. Barringer will both succeed; whilst we have strong hopes of the defeat of Mr. Bynum by Mr. Long, of Gen. McKay by Mr. Dishong; and of Maj. Connor by Mr. Shipp.

North Carolina cannot go for Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson!

Hon. Lauchlin Bethune.—Some of our friends have thought that we spoke harshly of this gentleman without sufficient provocation in our last paper. It is true that we did not state the provocation, as we should have done, had we reflected a moment. It is to remove any such impression from the minds of our friends, that we now state, that it has become fashionable of late, with candidates of the Jackson party, to travel out of their way to attack this paper and its Editor, in their speeches before the people, and through the columns of the N. C. Journal. In general, the assailants have been too contemptible for formal notice; and the effect having been any thing but what they probably aimed at, (as the extent of our circulation has not been diminished thereby,) we have been content to let them pass, regarding them merely as evidence of the party malevolence of those who uttered them. But when we heard that Mr. Bethune had thought proper to speak of the Observer in language grossly insulting, and untrue, so far as we know and believe, we felt that there was a point beyond which forbearance would cease to be a virtue.

The object of these attacks upon the Observer is apparent. It is hoped that if it cannot be broken down by other means, it may be by slander and an affected contempt, and therefore these bold attacks are made upon it in the absence of any one interested in its defence. Their darling object is not in a fair way of being accomplished. And we warn them that we feel in no mood any longer to submit in silence to their attacks.

The Elections, generally, take place on Thursday next. In this District, we have great confidence in the success of our excellent and honest Representative, the Hon. Edmund Deberry, the Whig candidate.—Our information leads us confidently to anticipate for him an increased vote in every county in the District. The elections, however, have been so generally close in this District, that we would entreat all his friends to go to the polls. Let no one think that his individual vote is of no importance; but let him do his duty, and success will attend our cause.

A great public meeting was held in Charleston a few days ago, to take into consideration the subject of providing some remedy against the circulation of incendiary papers. A Committee of 21 of the most eminent citizens was appointed, among whom we notice the names of Gov. Hayne, Judge Colcock, Messrs. Edmonston, Desaussure, &c. Their first step was to make an arrangement with the Postmaster, by which the delivery of any such papers was to be put a stop to. The mail which arrived on Wednesday last did not contain any of them.

Another meeting of merchants was held for the purpose of entering into an agreement not to deal with Arthur Tappan, or any other merchant who may be connected with the incendiary schemes.

More Mobs.—A mob obstructed and prevented the landing of the mail and passengers from the Steamboat Ohio, at Cattskill, in N. York, on the 4th inst. by pelting with rotten eggs, stones, &c. The provocation alleged was, the ill treatment of a troublesome passenger on a previous trip.

Albe Dean, one of the individuals recently hanged in Mississippi, formerly resided in Columbus County, in this State. He came there as a pedler from Connecticut, opened a store, got in debt to as many persons as would credit him, and then ran off. It appears that he passed for a Steam Doctor in Mississippi.

At the meeting of the Bar in New Orleans, to pay respect to the memory of Judge Marshall, the gentleman who presided was the venerable Francois Xavier Martin, Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, formerly of this State, in which there are many persons living who remember him well. He removed to New Orleans about 30 years ago.

Large Dividend.—The Experimental Rail Road Company of Raleigh has declared another Dividend of 25 per cent. for the half year ending August 10th.

More Horrors.—The Louisville Journal contains an extract from a letter dated Cayuga, Miss. July 9. The writer states that a plot was discovered in Port Gibson, to poison several families.—Two of the leaders in the plot were immediately arrested, and after they had confessed their guilt, were compelled to take their own poison. Both expired in ten minutes. The Port Gibson jail, the writer states, is filled with negroes; and adds by way of postscript, that 30 blacks have been hanged in Madison county.

A passenger in the last Western Stage states, that as he passed through Alabama, he understood, that Judge Crawford, of that State, had shot a Music Teacher dead, for improper liberties taken with his daughter, while engaged in giving her lessons on the Piano.—*Augusta Courier.*

CINCINNATI, July 25.

The excitement against the *black-legs* continues to exist here, notwithstanding many of them who could find no resting place among us, have departed in search of quarters elsewhere. The Mayor and the Police are on the alert, ready for action, at the slightest demonstration of illegal conduct, emanating from them. We have not heard of any bad behaviour from the new-comers, but the mere fact, that they continue to arrive daily, keeps up the excitement against them. They come in almost every upward bound boat, in squads, both cabin and deck passengers.—*Evening Post.*

Shocking Disaster.—The Cincinnati Gazette mentions that the steamboat Rob Roy, on her way up from New Orleans, on the 19th ult. about fifteen miles from New Madrid, struck a snag, which caused her to twist in such a manner as to break one of her branch pipes, and scalded ten or twelve persons, of whom four had died, and two more not expected to recover; at the same time a number of persons leaped overboard, of whom three were drowned.

☞We have been requested to state that some of the back Country Merchants of this State, who have been or are now making their purchases at the North have been induced to ship their Goods via *Petersburg* instead of *Wilmington*, under an apprehension that the state of our River would subject them to delays in transportation. We are authorized to state that no such delays need be feared, for when the River is too low for Steam navigation, the Proprietors of the Steam Boats and others are always prepared here with *Lighters* to give goods despatch, and that they can be immediately forwarded up the River.—*Wilmington Press.*

Thomas Clancy, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Hillsborough, *vice* Wm. Cain, Esq. resigned.

We regret to see the friends of Judge White so dilatory in adopting some method by which to ensure concert of action amongst themselves in their great struggle for the rights of the States, the rights of the people, and the preservation of the Constitution, against the encroachments of Federal power, and the plots and schemes of a well trained corps of office-seekers, and their supple parasites and dependents.

Concert and energy of action, on the part of the old Republican party, are highly important at this crisis. They are absolutely necessary to put down the *Caucus*, and check the progress of monarchical principles, which the interested partizans of the *Caucus candidate* are endeavoring to instil into the minds of the people under the mask of "Democracy."

The supporters of Judge White have been talking long enough. It is now high time for them to act. Let them forthwith adopt suitable measures to resist the Regency forces. We want no caucusing—no secret cabals. We will have none. Let us act fairly, openly, honorably, and above-board.—Let us pursue the course which was adopted in 1828, and by which the people triumphed in the election of Gen. Jackson. Let us have our Committees of vigilance appointed by the *real* people, in their primary meetings, to be subject, in the discharge of their duties, to no other authority than that of the will of the people.

It is by long established organization and practiced party discipline that the mercenary *spoils* party are exerting such a powerful influence over the people in some of the States, and are endeavoring to bring North Carolina under their clutches and control. Let the people look into their manœuvres and designs, and arise in the majesty of their strength and put them to rest.—*Ral. Star.*

In Virginia the *White* cause appears to be going ahead. A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Southampton county was held on the 20th ult. at which resolutions favorable to the election of Hugh L. White were unanimously adopted; and a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of 15, and a Committee of Vigilance, consisting of 60 or 70 persons, appointed. This is the right way to do the thing. Let the people every where take the selection of their Chief Magistrate into their own hands, and their liberties will be preserved.

Amended Constitution.—As Printers to the Convention, we have commenced striking off the Pamphlet embracing the Constitution, adopted in 1776; the Amendments thereto, proposed by the recent Convention, and the Ordinance for carrying the same into effect. They will be circulated in the several Counties, with all convenient despatch.

It is worthy of remark, that this Constitution has been carefully compared with the original Instrument, in the Office of the Secretary of State, and is believed to be the only printed copy, in which numerous, and in some instances, important errors have not been detected. A comparison of the 20th, 34th and 39th Sections in this Edition, with those in the new Revisal, will afford striking examples of the truth of this remark.—*Raleigh Register.*

Circumstances alter cases.—The "Standard" now re-echoes Mr. Randolph's eulogy on Mr. Macon. A few years since, when our University conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws on him, this same Editor thanked God that "they could not make him Doctor of Politics."—*Ib.*

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

These memorable words have been recently attributed to Judge MARSHALL. He was not, however, the author of them, although they are contained in a set of Resolutions offered by him in Congress, on the death of WASHINGTON. In his life of *Washington*, Judge M. says, these Resolutions were prepared by Gen. Lee, who happening not to be in his place when the melancholy intelligence was received, and first mentioned in the House, placed them in the hands of the member who moved them."

A gentleman arrived in Boston on Wednesday, who left this city on the preceding Friday, taking Norfolk, Baltimore, &c. in his route.

Another gentleman left this city on the 1st June, for Norfolk, proceeded to New York, remained there two days, and took passage in the 8th June packet ship for Liverpool, off which port he arrived on the 25th June!—*Charleston Courier.*

Major Noah hopes that whilst hanging up the Steam Doctors in Mississippi, the people may not get hold of Steam Doctor Rucker, who gave the 15 votes of Tennessee to Van Buren and Johnson, in the Baltimore Convention.

An unprecedented Match against Time, for $400, was decided at Providence, R. I. on Friday afternoon. Mr. E. Jones, of the Providence Hotel, agreed to go in harness, with his horse Black Joke, fifty miles in 4 hours. He started at fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock, and completed the distance in 3 hours and 57 minutes, as follows:

First 12 miles,	1 hour
Next 12	1 hour
Next 13	1 hour
Last 13	57 min.
50 miles,	3 hours 57 min.

POSTSCRIPT.

From this morning's Raleigh Register.

THE ELECTIONS.

"A LONG PULL—A STRONG PULL—AND A PULL ALTOGETHER." The result of our State Elections, so far, is highly encouraging to the friends of Judge White, and justifies the strongest hopes that his native State will honor both itself and him, in the support extended to an unpretending, tho' talented son. We have heard from the strong hold of *Van Burenism* in this State, viz: Warren, Nash, Edgecomb and Franklin Counties; and yet it will be seen from the Recapitulation which we publish to-day, how matters stand. There are not more than four Counties in the State, remaining to be heard from, in which the Van Burenites will be permitted to walk over the course, without formidable competition; while in nearly a dozen Counties, the White candidates will have no opposition, so decided is public sentiment.

To the Polls then! To the Polls! and we shall not only have a majority of *Anti-Van Burenites* in our State Legislature, but in our Congressional Delegation also. Already, have we achieved a brilliant victory in the election of Mr PETTIGREW over Dr. HALL in the Edgecombe Congressional District—a defeat which, we believe, more sorely afflicts the supporters of the Baltimore Convention Candidates, than any other which could have taken place in the State—the Hon. JESSE SPEIGHT scarcely excepted.

[The Register's Recapitulation shows 13 White and 21 Van Buren men elected, viz:

For White—Granville 1, Beaufort 3, Pitt 2, Washington 3, Hyde 3, Newbern 1.

For Van Buren—Franklin 3, Warren 3, Nash 3, Edgecomb 3, Granville 2, Pitt 1, Johnston 3, Lenoir 3.]

BEAUFORT.—J. O'K. Williams, Senate; Samuel Smallwood and Henry S. Clarke, Commons. All for White.

LENOIR.—William D. Mosely, Senate, without opposition; Council Wooten and Windal Davis, Commons. Poll: Wooten (V. B.) 319, Davis (V. B.) 319, P. Hardie (W.) 258, J. Elliott (W.) 159, J. K. Greene (W.) 34.

WAYNE.—John Exum, Senate; Calvin Coor and Giles Smith, Commons. Politics not known.

WARREN.—Weldon N. Edwards, Senate, without opposition; Gen. John H. Hawkins and Thomas Judkins, Commons. All for Van Buren.

FROM THE BUFFALOE WHIG.

What Next?—A statement appears in the Cleveland Whig, of the 24th inst., of a most astounding character. It is, that at the Pittsburg Nunnery, a parent recently called to see his daughter, and was refused admittance. He therefore rallied some friends to assist him, and on accomplishing his entrance, found his daughter a mother! She, among many others, had been sent there to be educated; and it is added that "several of the other young ladies *were in a very delicate situation!*" But worse still. We quote: "on searching the secret subterranean recesses of this priest's seraglio, many dead infants were found entombed within them, to the utter horror and astonishment of the beholders!"

The account goes on to say that the priests and nuns had fled from the premises in alarm at the discovery, &c. For the honor of our country—of our species—we hope there is much exaggeration here. The Cleveland editor obtained his tidings from a traveller just from Pittsburg; there is, therefore, room to hope for the best. Catholic priests are not allowed by their creed to marry; but we hope we are not to be doomed to this state of things as the result of their abstinence from wedlock.

That something is wrong at the establishment in question—in truth the whole was always wrong—is proved by the fact that the Pittsburgh papers refer to the fleecing, but give no particulars. It is in the hope of learning more that we mention the subject at all, in the present state of our information. The Pittsburgh Times, of the 15th ult. while upon another matter, an out-door deed, thus alludes to the convent affair:—"As the mother and father of the child (not the convent infant) and the persons in whose hands it was placed, are all Catholics, common rumor has connected the affair with the dispersion of the nunnery on Saturday last, and with the absence of priest O'Riley, who has gone somewhere for his health."

Communications.

At an adjourned meeting, held at Elizabeth Town, Bladen County, on the 3d August, the committee who had been appointed for the purpose, made the following Report, which was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

REPORT.

The people of the United States, so long as their political institutions retain their force, will ever look to the election of a Chief Magistrate with great solicitude. As the revenue increases and population expands, Executive patronage will acquire more force and greater compass. To canvass freely the merits or demerits of the candidates for the Presidency, is the right of every citizen: it is the essence of liberty, and should never be abused. He who would speak lightly of any nominee for such an appointment, cannot be fully impressed with what is due to those who made the nomination. Our attention will be directed to Mr. Van Buren, with all the gravity and respect that are due to him, as one of our distinguished statesmen, who has been nominated by the Baltimore Convention. To us it matters not who is President, if he executes his office with fidelity and ability. We ask for nothing but an efficient administration of the government, taking from our earnings not a cent more than is necessary to support it, whilst frugally administered. Every thing beyond this, is a breach of trust and ends in oppression. The individual who aspires to the Presidency, should be actuated alone from the purest patriotism. His love of country—his devotion to constitutional liberty, should so entirely predominate, as to mellow his feelings and fortify them against the baneful influence of faction and party. In ascending an eminence more exalted and enviable than that of kings, the aspirant should be careful to use no other scaffolding than his own distinguished merits; no borrowed lustre—no glory—no fame—but his own. For Mr. Van Buren, we were prepared to make some allowance. A citizen of the empire State, as it is sometimes called, possessing resources, and a rapidly increasing population corresponding with the name, and a commercial emporium that is swallowing up all our Southern towns, distinguished alike for faction—for party and party strife, and at no distant day, (for who will dare set limits to its population and wealth?) "for weal or for woe," will diffuse a mighty and we fear irresistible influence, with that promptness and energy that characterized ancient Rome. Reared in such a school, unaided by family or fortune, the pioneer of his own distinguished course, hitherto we have been ready to palliate, if not excuse, any vigorous sally, partial eccentricity, or electioneering manœuvre, by which he may have made the strength and reputation of others subserve his purpose; but whilst preparing to occupy the highest station within the gift of a free people, we had hoped and believed, that an extensive knowledge of men and things, mingled with a becoming deference for the feelings of an enlightened and patriotic people, would have restrained his habitual propensity for turning to his own account any advantages resulting from highly excited party feelings, and in the acceptance of the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, have referred to no other standard for the regulation of his conduct than the Federal Constitution—the great charter of Federal rights—which embodies more of the elements of wisdom than "the footsteps" of President Jackson in which he promises to tread; nay, than the footsteps of all our Presidents from the elder Adams down to the present incumbent. We should be glad to see every candidate for the Presidency reserving to himself the right of commencing his great work, free from all party clogs. That his incipient efforts should indicate a conciliatory course. Savage nations periodically extinguish all their fires, but with us they are not permitted to burn out. They are to be kindled up afresh to blight and consume even the most manly and honest opposition. The individual who may be called to preside over more than twelve millions of people, increased daily by many of the malcontents of Europe, will find himself surrounded by stormy elements enough, without conjuring up those which should subside with the occasion that called them forth. We have read with no ordinary care Mr. Van Buren's letter of acceptance, to avoid either misconception or illiberal construction. We may be mistaken, and we hope we are, but the conclusion, to our minds, is irresistible, that his gratuitous pledge "to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson," has mainly in view the concentration of his immense popularity in his own person. When we speak of the President, we refer to the Constitution for a knowledge of his powers and duties. Any movement on his part to tread in the footsteps of any man, is intercepted by his oath of office. The Constitution is the only rule of action; it admits of no other guide; it reflects the light to direct him on his way; a light of uniform and admirable brilliancy, not confined to this Hemisphere, but gladdens the heart and cheers the hope of the oppressed of every clime.

Nations, when at war, under peculiar exciting causes, have, in some instances, outraged humanity, by refusing quarters to their enemies. Will not Mr. Van Buren, if he treads in the footsteps of President Jackson, refuse all quarters to his more distinguished political enemies? Will not indiscriminate proscription ensue? Will not all his appointments be conferred on his most obsequious and devoted friends? The patriot of commanding and elevated views, soars beyond the atmosphere of party, and in the discharge of the highest obligations and most important trusts, forgets the petty disputes, the political jars, and wranglings, incident to his elevation, and looks with complacency on every American citizen. It is by extending the hand of fellowship to all, by selecting the most worthy and efficient men to fill appointments, that the Executive can be sufficiently identified with the feelings and interest of the people. We ask the question with becoming seriousness—was it proper for Mr. Van Buren, thus to pledge himself to a party, and to assume a species of political duress, when he knows that many of the ablest men in this country, have again and again asserted that the 'footsteps of President Jackson' are sometimes found, without the pale of the Constitution Is nothing due to such opinions, whilst they are embodied, and live in arguments unanswerable and irrefutable? To us it is not a pleasing task, to point to the footsteps of President Jackson, whilst not within the pale of the Constitution. His errors carry with them honesty of intention and purity of purpose. His feelings are as ardent and genuinely patriotic as those which distinguished the most renowned of the Greeks or illustrious of the Romans. We know not who will be President. All we ask of him is the same honesty of purpose, the same patriotism, illustrated by more liberal views, more subdued feelings, and a thorough knowledge of the Constitution of his country, with the same energy of character, the same fearlessness of responsibility, guided and directed by superior abilities, to the redemption of a pledge, long since given, but too soon forgot, of retrenching the expenses of the government.

Judge White, one of North Carolina's sons, is also before the people as a candidate for the Presidency. He has made no pledges, given no assurances: free to shape his course as circumstances demand, and an ever varying interest suggests. His character combines those estimable qualities that fit him for the executive office. Learned in council; able in debate; with a moral courage that never forsakes him in the investigation or defence of truth; uniting with a simplicity and urbanity of manner, untiring industry; uncompromising integrity. Such qualities of mind with such domestic habits. At a period not remote, and whilst on the Bench of Tennessee, the cultivator of his own farm, with his own hands, cannot fail to endear him to a large portion of the American people.

Resolved, That we will give him our firm and steady support.

DIED,

At Salem, N. C. on the 8th inst., ESEK ARNOLD, Esq of this place.

In Lower Fayetteville, on Saturday morning last, after a lingering illness, JOHN W. HOWELL, Jun'r. aged 30 years.

In Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, 30th inst. at the house of Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. CAROLINE G. HOLMES, of Wilmington, N. C. aged 27 years. In life, the zealous and exemplary—in death the triumphant Christian.

In Greensborough, on the 25th ult. after a lingering confinement, Mrs. LETITIA HUMPHREYS, wife of Henry Humphreys, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, August 7, D. O'Hanlon's Boat Lady of the Lake, with Dry Goods, &c., for John C Latta, Willkings & Co, Yarbrough & Ray, J. Huske & Son, Samuel T Hawley, Hall & Johnson, Joseph Baker, Henry Horn, James Millar, and Lewis Brown, of this place, and for J. & R. Sloan, J. C. Pfolk & Co., J. G. & W. Lash, Walker Anderson, E. S. Caldcleugh & Son, Henry Ledford, Waugh & Co., J. J Blackwood, A Kennady, Michael Brown, D. H. Cress, Hunt, Guin & Hunt, Murphy & Taylor, John Murphy and Dr. J. Blackman of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 11.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton,	16 a 17	Salt,	60
Corn,	60 a 62	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	30
Flaxseed,	a 1 20	Bale Rope,	10 a 11
Flour,	$6 a $7	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 18

NEW YORK MARKET—August 5.

GRAIN—Two cargoes of very handsome North Carolina Wheat sold for the Troy Mills at 133 cents—this is a small advance—1600 bushels Northern Corn at 107 cts., a trifling decline.

NOTICE.

THE acting Magistrates of Cumberland County are hereby notified to attend at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 8th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, (M.) for the purpose of electing a County Solicitor, taking the Sheriff's Bonds, and transacting other public business.

BENJ. ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

August 10, 1835. 49-tm.

THE Subscribers having determined to remove to the West, offer their Stock, consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At very reduced prices, for cash or notes at Bank with approved security. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine, as they are determined to sell.

W & J. FARMER.

August 8. 49tf.

Bacon, Sugar and Coffee.

10,000 POUNDS SUPERIOR *BACON,* on hand, and a large Stock of

GROCERIES & DRY GOODS

Daily expected.

E B DRAKE.

August 10th, 1835. 49 2w

Mallett's Mill,

BEING now in order, will receive grain upon the customary terms.

C. P MALLETT.

August 11, 1835

THE CAMPBELLTON SCHOOL is suspended until October next.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr.

August 8, 1835. 49 tf.

Notice.

ANY person holding in their care, or otherwise, any Books or papers belonging to me, will do me a favor by leaving them at the Lafayette Hotel. S. F. NELSON.

August 11, 1835. 49 2w.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, on the following branches:—

Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery—John Wagner, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine—S. Henry Dickson, M. D.

Physiology—James Moultrie, Jr., M. D.

Obstetrics—Thomas G. Prioleau, M D.

Chemistry—Edmund Ravenel, M D.

Materia Medica—Henry R. Frost, M D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy—Jno. Bellinger, M D.

Opportunities for Clinical instruction will be afforded at the Infirmary attached to the Institution, and the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, the Wards of which, by a *Resolution of the City Council*, are open to all Students of Medicine in the city.

HENRY R. FROST. Dean.

Charleston, July 30. 49-N1.

VIRGINIA & NO. CAROLINA

Country Merchants.

EDWIN JAMES & CO., PETERSBURG, VIR.,

WOULD respectfully inform the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that they have made arrangements to offer for sale the ensuing Fall, an unusually large supply of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, a large portion of which will have been bought for money Their importations both from France and England are now afloat — Also, a large portion of their Domestic Goods, from N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, all of which having been bought in the different markets very early in the season, and many at a profit below what they are now commanding. Early in September, their entire supply will be open, (of which due notice will be given,) which shall not be inferior to any ever offered South of the Potomac.—They are content only to remark, that they will not be undersold by any jobber in the U. States.

E JAMES & CO.

Petersburg, August 5. 49 4t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his small FARM, pleasantly situated on the waters of Big Brush Creek, half a mile south of Lambert's Mills. It is well watered, has a good Dwelling House, Orchard, &c. Persons who wish to purchase, are invited to call and examine the premises.

DANIEL PEARCE.

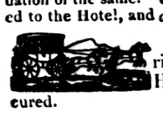
Randolph County, N. C., July 21, 1835.—49tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Hay, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.*

96 tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 d o. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market

For sale by E B DRAKE

March 17, 1835. 28tf

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de-naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-*tf.*

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls. superior Loaf } SUGARS.
5 do. do. Lump }

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25, 1835. 38 tf.

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835, 29-tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

New Books.

SIX months in a Convent, by Miss Read; Reply to do., by the Lady Superior; Domestic Happiness; Outre Mer; Men and Manners in Great Britain; Wilberforce's practical View; Mother's Friend; Fanny Kemble's Journal; Malcom's Bible Dictionary; Barnes on the Romans; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Andrew's Devotions; Chitty's Pleadings; Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1835.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th ult. a negro man named ARTHUR; he is of a light complexion, has very large white eyes, a very high forehead, rather inclined to be bald, knock-knee'd, has a down look when spoken to, and speaks very slowly and long; about 38 years old, and about 6 feet high; had on when he left, a suit of cotton fustians, and a wool hat, all considerably worn, which he may have changed, as he has sundry other clothes. I will give $10 for his apprehension, so that I get him, if taken in the State, or $25 if taken out of the State.

CURTIS C. OATES.

Duplin County, N. C. July 1, 1835. 44-tf.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,

Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys, Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43-tfJ.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES.

Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I. and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

$100 Reward.

I WILL give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named BESS and her CHILDREN, supposed to be three in number. This Woman is about 27 years of age, and has been runaway some seven or eight years: was the property of Joseph Green, dec'd, at the time of her elopement: she was sold as she run, as the property of said Green's estate, and purchased by J. P. Gause, Esq., who subsequently sold her to Benj. S. Leonard, of whom I have lately purchased her, in like manner, with all the Children she may have. She is described to be of yellow complection, low in stature, hair inclining to straightness, has a scar mark on one or other cheek, extending a little down the neck, caused from a blister application, and when last seen in this neighborhood, about two years since, had some one or two of her upper fore teeth somewhat decayed, which may be gone by this time.

It is said that this negro has lived in this neighborhood, as a runaway, and has had the assistance of a woman by the name of Priscilla, in affording her shelter and sustenance. BESS being a *first rate seamstress,* was enabled to earn a living in this way, until within some 18 months or 2 years ago, when Priscilla made a visit to Fayetteville, to see her Brother, whose name is *Solomon Nash;* since which nothing has been heard of Bess hereabouts; it is therefore fair to conclude, that she went with Priscilla to Fayetteville, where, there is little doubt, she is passing as free, and by some assumed name; it is supposed she calls herself Sarah, or Betsey. A negro fellow by the name of Abel, that went from this place to follow the business of a carpenter, may know something of Bess. There is no doubt but she goes well dressed.

I will furthermore give for such evidence as will tend to conviction and punishment of any person harboring Bess, or of having any of her Children, (after this date;) if a white person of responsibility, $100, if a free coloured, or *worthless* white person $50, and if a slave $25.

ARCH'D McRAE.

Wilmington, July 16, 1835. 46-5t-eow1f.

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835. 46tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto., Parkinson's do., Hymns of Zion
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev. Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill. Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers.
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols.
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh.
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bulwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do.,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest. Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works. Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto. Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.
A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.* Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.* Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

BACON.

5000 POUNDS BACON, Corn fed.

For sale by

W. & J. FARMER.

July 13, 1835. 45-tf.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

The Subscriber

HAS on hand, and offers to sell at reasonable prices, either for Country Produce, Cash or on time to good men, the following Articles:

4000 bushels Liverpool SALT, in bulk,
1500 ditto Turk's Island, do.
600 ditto Sound, do.
40 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
6 do. Port and Teneriffe,
6 do Madeira,
150 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging,
10 tons English Iron,
5000 lbs. Bacon,
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 ditto Island do.
30 bbls St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar,
60 bags green Coffee.

In addition to the above articles, a general and very extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

Hats, Shoes, Hollow and Hardware, China and Glass do.

In acknowledging past favours, he respectfully solicits future patronage.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

Fayetteville, July 13, 1835. 45 6w.

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G. & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G. Hurlbutt.

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to G Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay, and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 43tf

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES,** made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber.

C P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hay and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19f.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1835.

IT is Ordered by the Court, that Wednesday shall hereafter be set apart for the trial of all cases on the State Docket, instead of Thursday, and that the Order heretofore passed requiring Justices of the Peace to recognise witnesses in State cases to appear on Tuesday, be rescinded, and they are hereby required to recognise such witnesses to appear on the first day of the Court.

Ordered, That the Clerk publish the above regulation in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal, until the next term of this Court, and also advertise the same at the Court House door, and other public places in the County.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

[42] Test, ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Clerk*

Irving's 2d Volume.

ABBOTTSFORD and NEWSTEAD ABBEY, by Washington Irving; Japhet in search of his Father; Ross's 2d Voyage in search of a North West Passage; Penny Magazine, 3 vols; Peake's Graphics; Passion Week, by Bishop Andrews; Finney on Revivals; Smith's Key to Revelations; Bancroft's History of the U. S.; Chitty's Practice, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22, 1835.

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival.

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835. 44-tf.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.